第４講　難関国公立大英語　長文演習②

ポイント

【1】対比の発見
【2】抽象の発見
【3】テーマの発見

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

The United Nations estimates that by 2050, 66% of human beings will live in cities. Such a high percentage may suggest that it is usual for humans to live in this way. However (1)the growth of cities is a comparatively recent development in human history. Modern humans (that is, humans we would recognize as anatomically similar to us) have been around for about 200,000 years. For the vast majority of that time, they have had a hunter-gatherer existence.

The development of cities only began following the agricultural revolution, which took place in different parts of the world from about 12,000 years ago. The fundamental change involved in this was that rather than wandering from place to place in search of food (following animal migrations and the fertility patterns of plants), humans started to grow crops and breed animals in a particular location. Gradually, humans began living in separate families, rather than together in large tribal groups.

12,000 years is not a long time for humans to adapt to a new way of life. (2)Our feelings and instincts are suited to a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, rather than a more settled agricultural-industrial one. There are many material

advantages to living in a city, such as a ready supply of food and water, safety from wild animals, access to a large range of medical services, and convenient transport systems. But urban conditions produce emotional problems that our hunter-gatherer ancestors were less likely to have, problems such as depression, loneliness, and the stress that comes from living in an overcrowded environment. Humans are social animals, so when we don’t have regular contact with close friends or family — because of working long hours, for instance — we become dejected. Most of us may live in cities, but are we really happy there?

NOTE

To judge this, in his 2014 book *Sapiens*, the Israeli author Yuval Noah Harari compares the life of a hunter-gatherer in the past with the life of a city-dweller today. Harari describes how hunter-gatherers were free to move around. They decided when to work (to find food), and who to work with (their friends and family). They had no household chores to do, like washing dishes or ironing clothes; nor did they have to pay bills, go to the bank, or listen to a boss scolding them. There were no problems like pollution, traffic accidents or mugging to worry about. The hunter-gatherer ate a varied diet, and infectious disease was less common, since people were not living in crowded conditions. Hunter-gatherers were skilled in many different ways, since they had to make, rather than buy, everything they needed, and they were very physically fit, given that they had no transport other than their legs. They also knew their environment extremely well. Imagine if you were stranded 100 kilometers from home today, with no phone, money, transport, food or water: would you panic? Could you survive? (3)A situation that we might consider an emergency today was （　a　） our hunter-gatherer ancestors.

NOTE

Most present-day humans work to gain money they can exchange for food, rather than finding or producing food themselves. In *Sapiens*, Harari relates how a worker in a city today might leave home early in the morning — walking the same route every day to take a subway train, on which nobody talks — and then sit in one place in a factory at a machine, performing the same process hour after hour. The worker is told when he or she can eat and drink, and when work is finished. Arriving home in the evening, perhaps twelve hours after leaving in the morning, the worker then has to cook (maybe eating the same kind of food for the third time that day), and then clean, wash clothes, and try to sleep peacefully in a noisy and bright apartment.

(4) (b) there were disadvantages to the hunter-gatherer lifestyle: there would be periods when food was in short supply; infant mortality was high; and medical care was not highly developed. But hunter-gatherers experienced good mental health, high ‘job’ satisfaction, and very little jealousy, since no one had more than anyone else. Members of a hunter-gatherer tribe knew each other very closely, because their life and death depended on other members of the group. That’s a difficult feeling to achieve for a present-day human working in an office with strangers. Our hunter-gatherer ancestors may have been materially poorer than us, (5) but in other ways, they may have been richer than we can ever be.

［2016 年度 北海道大学］

NOTE

問 1 下線部（1）のように言える根拠を，第 1，第 2 パラグラフの内容に基づいて，日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

問 2 下線部（2）を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部（3）で，空欄（ a ）に入る最も適切な語句を，(A)～(D）から選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) a daily reality for
(B) also an impossible burden for
(C) an advantage of
(D) beyond the imagination of

問 4 下線部（4）で，空欄（ b ）に入る最も適切な語句を，(A)～(D）から選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) As a result
(B) Furthermore
(C) Of course
(D) Unlikely

問 5 下線部（5）の理由として最も適切なものを，(A)～(D）から選び，記号で答えなさい。

(A) In big cities, it was not difficult for hunter-gatherers to find well-paid work.
(B) Our hunter-gatherer ancestors had little stress in their life.

（C） The hunter-gatherer lifestyle was the most efficient way of collecting food.

（D） The hunter-gatherer lifestyle was very productive because the tribal members knew each other very well.

問 6　本文の内容と一致するものを，（A）～（G）から 3 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

（A） A hunter-gatherer way of life resulted from the development of cities.

（B） Because everyone had the same level of wealth, hunter-gatherers did not envy each other much.

（C） For most of their history, human beings preferred living in a fixed area to a nomadic existence.

（D） Harari gives a vivid picture of a factory worker whose daily schedule is very restricted.

（E） Our hunter-gatherer ancestors were materially better off than we are now.

（F） The author contrasts an agricultural lifestyle in the countryside with an industrial lifestyle in cities.

（G） The examples taken from Harari’s book tend to emphasize the favorable side of a hunter-gatherer lifestyle.

高３ 難関国公立大英語 復習テスト 第二回

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. さまよう
① wander ② ponder ③ feed ④ wonder

2. 本能
① instruct ② intern ③ immediate ④ instinct

3. 定住する
① tender ② mantle ③ settle ④ belittle

4. 汚染された
① illegal ② infectious ③ illusive ④ illiterate

5. 緊急
① elimination ② eloquent ③ encounter ④ emergency

6. 先祖
① attraction ② ancestor ③ antipathy ④ apathy

7. 死亡率
① military ② melancholy ③ mortality ④ mentality

8. 物質的な
① material ② momentous ③ memorable ④ spiritual

9. 嫉妬深い
① zeal ② journey ③ gentle ④ jealousy

NOTE

第４講 難関国公立大英語 長文演習② 解答

※掲載内容について本書に収録された解答・解説はスタディサプリが独自に作成したものです。

＜解答＞

問 1 現生人類は地球上に現れてから約 20 万年の大半を，狩猟採集民として定住せずに暮らしていたが，都市の発達は農業革命が起きた約 1 万 2000 年前という比較的最近のことであるから。

問 2 全訳の下線部を参照。

問 3 A　　問 4 C　　問 5 B　　問 6 B, D, G

＜全訳＞

国連は，2050 年までに，人類の 66% が都市で生活するだろうと見積もっている。このような高いパーセンテージは，人類がこのように暮らすのが普通だと示しているのかもしれない。しかし，都市が発達したのは，人類の歴史の中で，比較的最近のことである。現生人類（すなわち，私たちが構造上自分たちに似ていると認識すると思われる人間）は，およそ 20 万年生息している。その大部分の時間，人類は狩猟採集民という存在であった。

都市の発達は，およそ 12,000 年前から世界の様々な部分で起きた農業革命の後にようやく始まった。これに伴う根本的な変化は，（動物の移住や植物の繁殖パターンを追いかけて）食糧を探し求め色々な場所をさまようのではなく，人類が特定の場所で作物を栽培して，動物を飼育し始めたということだ。次第に，人類は大きな部族集団で一緒にというのではなく，個々の家族で生活し始めた。

12,000 年という時間は，人間が新たな生活様式に順応するのに長い時間ではない。私たちの感情や本能は，より安定した農業，工業的な生活様式よりもむしろ，狩猟採集民の生活様式に適している。都市に住むことには，食糧や水の迅速な供給，野生動物からの安全性，充実した医療サービスの利用，そして便利な交通システムなどの物質的利点が多くある。しかし，都会の環境は，狩猟採集民であった私たちの先祖が経験しそうにない，うつ，孤独，あまりに混雑する環境での生活から生じるストレスなどの精神的問題を生み出す。人間は社交的な動物だから，例えば，長時間労働などのせいで，親しい友人や家族と定期的に会えないと，意気消沈してしまう。私たちのほとんどが都市に住んでいるが，そこでは本当に幸せなのだろうか。

これを判断するのに，2014 年に出版された本『サピエンス』で，イスラエル人の作家ユヴァル・ノア・ハラリは，過去の狩猟採集民の生活を現代の都市生活者の生活と比較した。ハラリは，狩猟採集民が自由に動き回る様子を説明している。彼らは，いつ働くか（食糧を見つけるか），誰と働くか（友人なのか家族なのか）を決めていた。彼らには，皿洗いや洋服のアイロン掛けのような家事が全くなかった。また，勘定を支払ったり，銀行に行ったり，上司が自分たちを怒るのを聞いたりする必要もなかった。不安になる汚染，交通事故，強盗のような問題はなかった。狩猟採集民は，様々な食事を食べていたが，伝染病はあまりよくあることではなかった。というのも，人々は混雑した環境では生活をしていなかったからだ。狩猟採集民が多様な点で技術があったのは，必要なものすべてを買うのではなく作らなければならなかったからで，自分の足以外に移動手段がなかったことを考慮すると，とても肉体的に健康だった。彼らはまた，自分たちの環境をとてもよく知っていた。あなたが今日，家から 100 キロのところで，電話もお金も移動手段も食料も水もなしで取り残されたことを想像してみなさい。パニックに陥るだろうか。生き残れるだろうか。私たちが現代で緊急事態とみなす状況は，狩猟採集民である私たちの先祖には日常的な現実だった。

ほとんどの現代人は，食糧を自分で見つけるとか作り出すよりもむしろ，それと交換できるお金を稼ぐために仕事をする。『サピエンス』において，ハラリは，現代の都市での労働者が，朝早くに家を出て，毎日同じルートを歩いて地下鉄の列車に乗り，その列車では誰とも話さず，それから機械に向かって工場のある場所に座り，何時間も同じプロセスを行う様子を述べている。その労働者は，いつ食事ができて，飲み物を飲めて，仕事を終えられるかを告げられる。夕方家に着いて，おそらく朝に家を出て 12 時間後に，その労働者は料理をしなければならない（たぶんその日，三回目の同じ種類の食事を食べている）。それから，掃除をして洋服を洗濯して，騒々しく明るいアパートで穏やかに眠ろうとする。

もちろん，狩猟採集民の生活様式にも欠点があった。食糧の供給が足りない期間があるだろう。乳幼児の死亡率が高いこと，そして医療があまり発達していないこと。しかし，狩猟採集民は，精神的に健全でいられて，高い仕事満足度をほこり，ごくわずかしか嫉妬など抱かないのは，誰も他の人以上に持っていることはなかったからだ。狩猟採集部族のメンバーがお互いをとてもよく知っているのは，彼らの生死が，グループの他のメンバー次第だったからだ。それは，見知らぬ人とオフィスで働いている現代人には，得難い難しい感情だ。狩猟採集民である私たちの祖先は，物質的に私たちより貧しかったかもしれないが，他の点では，私たち以上に豊かであったかもしれない。

第４講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	estimate	見積もる
2	comparatively	比較的
3	anatomically	構造上
4	be around	存在している
5	wander	さまよう
6	migration	移住
7	fertility	肥沃，繁殖
8	breed	飼育する
9	separate	個々の
10	adapt to	～に順応する
11	instinct	本能
12	be suited to	～に適している
13	settled	安定した
14	depression	うつ
15	loneliness	孤独
16	overcrowded	混雑した
17	dejected	意気消沈した
18	city-dweller	都市生活者
19	household chore	家事
20	bill	勘定
21	scold	叱る
22	pollution	汚染
23	mug	金品を奪う
24	infectious	伝染する
25	transport	移動手段
26	stranded	取り残された
27	emergency	緊急事態
28	relate	述べる
29	subway	地下鉄
30	infant mortality	乳幼児死亡率

第４講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

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The development of cities only began following the agricultural revolution, which took place in different parts of the world from about 12,000 years ago. The fundamental change involved in this was that rather than wandering from place to place in search of food (following animal migrations and the fertility patterns of plants), humans started to grow crops and breed animals in a particular location. Gradually, humans began living in separate families, rather than together in large tribal groups.

12,000 years is not a long time for humans to adapt to a new way of life. Our feelings and instincts are suited to a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, rather than a more settled agricultural-industrial one. There are many material advantages to living in a city, such as a ready supply of food and water, safety from wild animals, access to a large range of medical services, and convenient transport systems. But urban conditions produce emotional problems that our hunter-gatherer ancestors were less likely to have, problems such as depression, loneliness, and the stress that comes from living in an overcrowded environment. Humans are social animals, so when we don’t have regular contact with close friends or family — because of working long hours, for instance — we become dejected. Most of us may live in cities, but are we really happy there?

To judge this, in his 2014 book *Sapiens*, the Israeli author Yuval Noah Harari compares the life of a hunter-gatherer in the past with the life of a city-dweller today. Harari describes how hunter-gatherers were free to move around. They decided when to work (to find food), and who to work with (their friends and family). They had no household chores to do, like

washing dishes or ironing clothes; nor did they have to pay bills, go to the bank, or listen to a boss scolding them. There were no problems like pollution, traffic accidents or mugging to worry about. The hunter-gatherer ate a varied diet, and infectious disease was less common, since people were not living in crowded conditions. Hunter-gatherers were skilled in many different ways, since they had to make, rather than buy, everything they needed, and they were very physically fit, given that they had no transport other than their legs. They also knew their environment extremely well. Imagine if you were stranded 100 kilometers from home today, with no phone, money, transport, food or water: would you panic? Could you survive? A situation that we might consider an emergency today was a daily reality for our hunter-gatherer ancestors.

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Of course there were disadvantages to the hunter-gatherer lifestyle: there would be periods when food was in short supply; infant mortality was high; and medical care was not highly developed. But hunter-gatherers experienced good mental health, high ‘job’ satisfaction, and very little jealousy, since no one had more than anyone else. Members of a hunter-gatherer tribe knew each other very closely, because their life and death depended on other members of the group. That’s a difficult feeling to achieve for a present-day human working in an office with strangers. Our hunter-gatherer ancestors may have been materially poorer than us, but in other ways, they may have been richer than we can ever be.

復習テスト　第二回　　解答

1. ①	2. ④	3. ③	4. ②	5. ④
6. ②	7. ③	8. ①	9. ④	